

The Weekly Museum.

Four Cents single.]

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[One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Annum.]

VOL. VIII.]

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[NUMB. 409.]

ROSALINE:

OR, THE MISFORTUNES OF SENSIBILITY.

[Continued from our last, and concluded.]

IN this situation, several days had elapsed, and he was at length almost subdued by the disease. Every day had made him weaker, and the struggle between his distemper and his constitution was just on the point of being decided.—When the Marquis was informed of this, he flew to the bed of his son, and bathed his cheek with a shower of repentant tears. He upbraided himself with cruelty, with injustice, with want of love; and he conjured his son to return again to life, to the arms of his father, to Rosaline and to happiness. It was a welcome invitation to Valfain: it was the only medicine that could give him relief. Suffice it to say, that the effects upon Valfain were very powerful. He wished again to see the sun: his eyes gradually recovered their lustre, and the sprightliness of joy diffused itself gradually on his visage. He recovered his strength as quickly as he lost it; and in a few days he forsook his bed, and made his acknowledgements at the feet of his father.

But poor Valfain's misfortunes were not to end here. It was but three days after, that his father died of an apoplectic fit.

On my part, the aspect of affairs was not more pleasing. My persecutions had not ceased; for the Financier, encouraged by the absence and sickness of Valfain, returned to his importunities. In these he was encouraged by my father, whose mind was now bent on procuring so rich and powerful an ally to his family. In noble families, as the honor of the house is always regarded as the most sacred jewel in its possession, the marriage of their children is considered as closely connected with it; and therefore the parents sometimes assume by a kind of prerogative the disposal of their hands. On the present occasion not only honor but interest too tender to induce my father to render me unhappy, in order to purchase a false gratification. In a word so absolute was he in his inclinations, that he proceeded so far as to fix the day of my marriage with the Financier. The terms were decisive; the preparations were already begun; and the report, on wings of fire, flew to the ears of Valfain, who was still busied in settling the affairs of his father.

We had not seen each other for some time. I was now watched with double suspicion, and it was not possible to convey even a letter to me without discovery. Valfain could no longer restrain himself from an interview: the business was now become desperate, and he was resolved to run every hazard rather than tamely give up the prize. He flattered round our garden walls till he saw me, according to custom sitting in one of the balconies. He asked me, with impatience painted in his eye, if the report he heard was true? I confessed it was. "And with your consent?" Ah! Valfain, (I replied) do you ask that?—Never, never. "Then (rejoined Valfain) they never marry you."

Valfain returned home, and wrote the following letter to my father.

"Terville, I love your daughter, and she loves me with equal ardor. This you know. I was willing, and am still willing, to die for her. Where is the Financier who will speak thus? It was death only that prevented my father, haughty as he was, from touching what I now solicit—the hand of your daughter for his son, and an end to your rival hatred. I already possess your daughter's heart: be generous, and let me have her hand too. I am not so rich as the Financier, but I am conscious that my sentiments are more elevated. Your daughter will tell you so, and join her supplications to the prayer of

"VALFAIN."

The Answer.

"Young man, you are too confident. I detect your family, and I believe I always shall detect it. And I spurn your solicitations with the same contempt with which I would have spurned your father's. The Financier shall marry my daughter to-morrow.

"TERVILLE."

The answer had this effect upon Valfain, it routed at once his pride, his anger, and his love. He flew to his former station at the garden-wall, and soon saw me appear. He asked me if it was possible for me to escape, and favor him with a short interview? I replied, that it was risking my life, but that I would hazard that to please him. I climbed upon the garden wall and he received me in his arms.

We walked near a mile, and reached a wood. His looks were wild, his steps were irregular, and his language interrupted. The winding of the path led us at length to the foot of a broad and venerable tree, where we seated ourselves. The gloom and the solitude heightened the solemnity of the scene. "Rosaline, (said he, taking my hand) do you love me?"

"Valfain, do you doubt it?"

"I do not, (added he). You have seen that I was willing to die for you?"

"I have."

"Could you be grateful and repay my love?"

"What do you mean?"

"I do not ask if you could die for me, but if you could die with me?"

"Are you serious?"

"As I love you, I am."

"I believe at least, then, that I should not be able to live without you?"

"Excellent girl!" he exclaimed—"then we shall still triumph, in spite of the Financier and your father!"

"Rosaline," continued he, "it is thus our business stands. I find it is impossible that we should ever be united: Heaven and earth seem so contradict it. I cannot live to see you another's, nor ought you to survive it. As we have lived together as long as possible, together let us die. It will also punish the wretches who oppose us. It is worthy to die in such a cause."

This proposition, dreadful as it was did not terrify me. "Shall it be now?" said I.

"No," he replied, "not till the morning. It will be your bridal morn. This night settle your accounts with Heaven, and meet me here at five. Your hand shall point the bullet to my heart, my hand to your's. We belong to each other, and who shall controul us?"

Our return homeward was very different from our departure. In the latter we were reserved, gloomy, and unsocial: in the former we vied with each other in good humour, gaiety, and love. It appeared as if we had been doing our duty, and we enjoyed the heart felt satisfaction arising from that sweet sensation.

I arrived at home with safety, and I even found that I had been absent without much enquiry.

With me the night passed without sleep. I withed for the morning, and yet I dreaded its approach. On the one side many obstacles arose to blunt my appetite for life: I could at any time have died to avoid the Financier; with equal good-will I could have died in company with Valfain, for without him I could not live; next to living with him, I would not hesitate in choosing to die with him: besides all this, my fears, my doubts, my persecutions, would end with my life. On the other side, though no advantages rose to allure my ideas to life, I felt something oppressive when I thought of leaving it. My mind was agitated between doubt and satisfaction, but I was happy when the moment arrived.

I adorned myself with a kind of studied neatness, and stole with privacy from my chamber. I reached the appointed spot, where I found Valfain. He received me with calm and settled transports, and his countenance glowed with uncommon cheerfulness. "Here, (said he, putting his hand in a side pocket)—here they are!" At the sight of the pistols, I shricked, but soon recollected myself.

Oh, my Emerance! what a time it was which followed! It is now I require your support. My spirits forsake me. Hitherto we have trod only upon flowers: the thorns are still to come. But let us be speedy.

We conversed together about an hour. We unlocked our souls to each other; we described to each other all our hopes and all our fears; we indulged much in argument, and much our fancies sported on dreams of future happiness; and still, after every argument and every flight, our thoughts recurred to this one point—that it was proper to die.—We started both at once from our seats; both at once seized the destructive weapons; we placed ourselves opposite to each other; and joining our right hands, with our left we presented the pistols to each other's breast: both, at a signal given, were to fire at once.—The signal was given—but ah! Valfain was treacherous. True to my love, I poured the lead into his heart, but his courage retreated. He suddenly withdrew his weapon—exclaimed, "I cannot kill my Rosaline"—and discharged it into the air. He had scarcely done it when he fell expiring at my feet. The wound was mortal and quick: after four minutes he died.

For several minutes after he died, I spoke to him as if he had heard and was to answer me; and I enjoyed a temporary satisfaction, because I thought I should certainly follow him the next moment. I looked around; but alas! there was no instrument charged with death. This alarmed me. Confusion, trepidation, and terror succeeded, each in its turn: a gloom seemed to descend around me: I heard a distant noise; it approached, it increased, and was now almost at the spot, when something (I knew not what) suggested to me to fly. I did so, trembling, and plunged into the deepest thickets of the wood. It was thus the day passed. When the evening came I sunk down at the foot of a tree, to muse upon my situation. After much unsettled reflection, I could not grasp at one sentiment conducive to my peace; and wondered to find myself still living, after Valsain had been dead a whole day: The murderer of Valsain ought not to have survived him a moment.—My cloaths were now torn by the rugged wilds through which I had passed: my face was wounded by the thorns, and my hands and feet streaked with blood. Weary, sad, and dejected, I sunk into sleep, and continued unconscious of the world and my sorrows till the morning. I rose from my solitude, and after walking about an hour I reached the spot where I was found by my friendly Emerance. The rest you know.

Rosaline here ended her narration, and clung round the neck of her friend.—Emerance received her in tears, and could not help saying, "How unlucky it was to be born with a sensible heart."

CURIOUS INCIDENT.

FROM AULUS GELLII.

IT was formerly usual for the Senators of Rome to enter the Senate-house, accompanied by their sons, who had taken the prætexta. When something of superior importance was discussed in the Senate, and the further consideration adjourned to the day following, it was resolved, that no one should divulge the subject of their debates till it should be formally decreed. The mother of the young Papirius, who had accompanied his father to the Senate house, enquired of her son what the senators had been doing. The youth replied, that he had been enjoined silence, and was not at liberty to say. The woman became more anxious to know; the secretness of the thing, and the silence of the youth did but inflame her curiosity; she therefore urged him with the more vehement earnestness. The young man, on the importunity of his mother, determined on a humorous and pleasant fallacy: he said it was discussed in the senate, which would be most beneficial to the state, for one man to have two wives, or one woman to have two husbands. As soon as she heard this, she was much agitated; and leaving her house in great trepidation, hastened to tell the other matrons what she had learned. The next day, a troop of matrons went to the Senate house; and with tears and entreaties, implored that one woman might be suffered to have two husbands, rather than one man to have two wives. The Senators, on entering the house, were astonished, and wondered what this intemperate proceeding of the women and their petition could mean. The young Papirius, advancing to the midst of the senate, explained the importunity of his mother, his answer, and the matter as it was. The senate, delighted with the honor and ingenuity of the youth, decreed that, from that time, no youth should be suffered to enter the senate with his father, this Papirius alone excepted. He was afterwards honorably distinguished by the cognomen of Prætextatus, on account of his discretion at such an age.

MAXIM.

THE health of the soul is as precarious as that of the body; for when we seem secure from passions, we are no less in danger of their infection, than we are of falling ill, when we appear to be well.

FOR THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

VERSES.

WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMAN, ON A LADY'S SAYING
SHE WISHED FOR NOTHING MORE THAN SHE
POSSESS'D.

FEW are content with what they've got,
But something more desire!
Tho' widely different is your lot,
Who Nothing do require.

Yet grant their utmost wishes best,
By having what they call:
What's luxury, or wealth, at best?
Why, Nothing after all.

Tho' something is by all pursu'd,
And most at Nothing vex'd;
That something great at distance view'd,
Proves Nothing when possess'd.

The merchant and the tradesman too,
In Nothing much delight;
Sell what they will, they'll vow to you,
That they get Nothing by it.

Your cause perplex'd, the Lawyer may
For justice loudly bawl;
Your cause they lose, and then you pay,
For Nothing after all.

The Courtiers Levee you attend,
Their very faults adore;
He'll promise much to be your friend,
But will do Nothing more.

When friends dispute and disagree,
To interfere is vain:
Each wonders that you can't agree,
When Nothing is to plain.

When virgins sigh or shed a tear,
Which love can cause or cure;
You ask for what they grieve?—Oh dear!
For Nothing, to be sure.

Tho' soldiers with their swords unite,
Their country's foes to slay,
You ask the reason why they fight
For Nothing but their pay.

If in the streets a crowd you see,
The cause you may enquire;
The answer probably will be,
Oh, Nothing but a fire!

The passive husbands sometimes run
From clamour, noise, and strife.
Ask each what 'tis they'd wish to shun,
Why Nothing but his wife.

For Nothing we despair and grieve,
For Nothing we contend,
For those endearing transports live,
That melt in Nothing end.

The Almighty Pow'r on Nothing hung
This universal ball,
Which at the first from Nothing sprung,
And must to Nothing fall.

April 25. ADOLPHUS.

NATURE'S AVERSION TO TYRANNY.

A MORAL REFLECTION.

BY MR. HARRISON.

IN the bosom, that seat of enjoyment and pain,
When Pleasure, or Care, is determin'd to reign,
What force can the despot's stern mandates controul,
Who bids Anguish, or Rapture, engross all the soul!
Does Care shed his gloom o'er the sorrow-struck heart,
No delight can the effort of Pleasure impart;
And if Pleasure presides, and the rapt breath is cheer'd,
Care's feeble remonstrances never are heard.
But Nature, who knows that the unperturb'd mind,
Will zine sweet content and tranquility find;
Weeps alike, in each reign, at the fatal excess,
Convinc'd that no tyrant the subject can bless;
And the tears of her zeal as resistlessly flow,
In Extacy's flood, as the torrent of Woe!

THE DEFINITION.

"ARE MARRIAGES MADE IN HEAVEN?"

IN the days of good Queen Bess, which some people call golden,
(And to which, for some good, even we are beholden)
The Schools—to know this—were at sixes and sevens,—
"If Marriages really are made in the Heav'n's?"

A great deal of Wit, and a great deal of Learning,
(But not much of Reason, to moderate discerning)
Were bestow'd on a subject at once so uncommon,
And highly important to Man and to Women.

After every source of Contention was drain'd
Plain language distorted, and common-sense strain'd,
And each in his former Opinion remain'd,
One wight, more in luck, or more wise than the rest,
His thoughts of the matter thus briefly express'd

"There are THREE KINDS of Marriages, Sirs:—videlic,
(Tis so plain that I marvel you all should so miss it)
The FIRST when two young ones each other are taking,
The MARCH, beyond doubt, is of HEAVEN'S OWN MAKING;
The SECOND, which couples the Young with the Old,—
That such is MAN'S MAKING, who needs to be told?
But the THIRD—aye, the THIRD, when Old Age with
Old Age

Ind Wedlock's soft bondage dares rashly engage,
(I wish to all souls and degrees to be civil)

But,—depend, all such Marriages are MADE BY THE DEVIL."

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

[FROM A LONDON PAPER.]

WHATEVER persons may read this Advertisement, or should chance to hear of it, are intreated to reflect, if they know any lady that answers the following description:—Tall and graceful in her person; more of the fine woman than the pretty one, good teeth, soft lips, sweet breath, with eyes, no matter what colour, so they are but expressive; of a healthy complexion, rather inclined to fair than brown; neat in her person; her bosom full, plump, firm, and white; a good understanding without being a wit; but cheerful and lively in conversation; polite and delicate in speech; her temper humane and tender, and to look as if she could feel delight where she wishes to give it. If such a one there be, there is a gentleman of two thousand pounds a year, fifty-two years of age next September, but of a vigorous, strong and amorous constitution, that will marry her, be her fortune ever so small, and settle on her a clear jointure of six hundred pounds a year. But then she must consent to live entirely in the country, which, if she like the man, she will not be unwilling to comply with; and it is to be hoped she will have a heart above all mercenary views, and honest enough not to be ashamed to own she loves the man whom she makes her choice; she must not be more than fourteen, nor less than seven years younger than the gentlemen.

NEW MODE OF PUNISHING ADULTERY.

LATELY PRACTISED IN GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON

A Country gentleman who had visited London only for winter amusements, being well assured that his wife was carrying on an intrigue with a certain Field Officer, laid the following plan which was put in execution: He went seemingly to Maidstone for a few days; but returning on the night of the morning he departed, he found the happy pair locked in each others arms. He did not, however, challenge the adulterer to single combat, as is sometimes the custom,—but he caused him and the adulteress to be handcuffed and fettered by the legs in bed together, and yoked by the neck down to the bedstead. In this situation, having decently covered them, he sent to their intimate friends and acquaintances, and ushered them into the room, pointing out the modern Mars and Venus with great philosophic composure, and asking each if "this was not a sorry sight?" This kind of bed-room visiting was continued for four days, during which time he allowed the lovers nothing but bread and water.

MAXIM.

WE may say of the temper of men, as of most buildings, that it has several aspects; of which some are very agreeable, some disagreeable.

SATURDAY, April 30, 1796.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to a member of Congress, dated February 27, 1796.

"The present news of the day represent that Negotiations for peace are not likely to succeed; That the grand armies on the Rhine are rapidly increasing; that the French armies will shortly consist of 300,000; that the French are exchanging all their old field artillery for new; that the field Marshal Clairfait has resigned the command of the Austrian army, which is given to the Arch Duke Charles, &c. In short, every thing at present indicates a warm and bloody campaign.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Port Royal, 28th March.

"Ten thousand troops are arrived at Barbadoes, 2000 at Grenada, and 2000 at St. Vincent's: General Abercrombie and Admiral Cornwallis are arrived at Barbadoes, with part of the Cork fleet; the remainder are hourly expected. A French ship from Gaudaloupe with 300 hogheads of sugar and coffee, said to be the property of Victor Huges, is captured by a frigate and sent into Antigua. An Embargo took place here ten days ago. This is sent you by a vessel that obtained liberty to sail for Baltimore.

Schenectady, April 19.

MELANCHOLY.

On Saturday last, a boat laden with 150 bushels of wheat, the property of general O'hout, in passing the rapids at Port Hunter, accidentally struck a rock and dashed in pieces. More unfortunate than this, the hands, viz. Kennedy Parril, William Hall and Michael Brady, were drowned. The two former were citizens of this place and have left large families behind them to deplore their awful and unexpected death. General O'hout's son only escaped the wreck to communicate the direful catastrophe.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

A letter from Martinique of Feb. 27, says, that the yellow fever has made great havoc among the shipping there; the Majestic, of 74 guns, having lost, in the course of five months, above 200 men, and the transports have lost an equal proportion. Dr. Charles Webster, of Edinburgh, died at St. Vincent's, of that fatal epidemic.

CHARLESTON, April 9.

The French privateer, Leo, Captain Harmand, has taken a Jamaica ship called the Lymington, with 300 hogheads of sugar; she is one of our four sail that have been in at the Havannah for some time: The prize was at the bar yesterday.

LONDON, January 4.

This morning Mrs. S-----, a widow lady, of Welbeck street, in a state of frenzy, brought on by remorse, cut her throat and expired immediately, at the house of Mr. Searling, apothecary, in High street, Mary bone. This unfortunate woman some time ago made a Fashionable tour of Europe, where she fell into all the dissipation of that theatre of vice and folly; there she met with a Fashionable Friend and countryman, by whom she became pregnant, and returned home to six children born in wedlock, bearing the obvious marks of her misconduct; however she determined, if possible, to conceal the matter, and took for that purpose a lodging in Paddington, where she lay-in; but growing tired of that place, and not being sufficiently recovered to prevent suspicion, went to the above house, where, after a few days, she put an end to her existence, in the above dreadful manner.

March 10.

A Convention of the German Empire is spoken of, to be holden at Mannheim. Baron de Hohenhausen is named on the part of the Elector of Saxony, and Count de Saalem on the part of the Elector of Bavaria.

At Mannheim the works are carried on without intermission, which are to cover that place from all attack. The French on their side are doing the same. They are not only extending and perfecting the lines of Quebec, but they have begun to establish behind these, indifferent points, new entrenchments, principally in the environs of Deux Ponts.

Mr. Grey established the very strong facts which he undertook to present to the house of commons beyond the power of refutation. He proved these points.

That above seventy-seven millions eight hundred thousand pounds of debt, incurred by the present war, had been already funded.

That twenty-two millions remained floating and unfunded; and this sum of an hundred millions had been squandered in the three first years of the war.

That this was more than double the expence of any three years of any war which this country was ever engaged in.

That by the new system, the peace establishment could not be less than twenty-two millions per annum.

That the permanent revenue was not likely to be more than 19,500,000l.

That consequently if peace were made to-morrow, independent of winding up of the war expences, there must be additional taxes to the amount of 2,500,000l. to carry on the peace.

March 14.

A mail from Hamburg arrived this morning. There is now hardly a possibility of any thing occurring to prevent the re-commencement of hostilities; all sides seem bent upon the decision of arms, at an incalculable expence of human wretchedness and misery, and only wait until the weather shall permit them to take the field.

UPPER RHINE, Feb. 24.

We learn from Hundsruck, that the French are retreating from that territory for want of provisions. The village of Rannau, belonging in common to the Elector of Treves and the Prince Salm-Salm, has been totally pillaged. All the boats in the anchorage ground of St. Goar were put in requisition on the 14th inst. but the boatmen went over with their boats during the night to the other bank of the Rhine. The French fired a great many shots at them, but without reaching them.

AMSTERDAM, March 1.

Letters from Wefel say that a negotiation between the King of Prussia and the French Government, concerning the Prussian territories on the left banks of the Rhine, is nearly finished. It is thought that the French Republic will have a body of troops in these provinces till a general peace be concluded, but that the civil administration will be under the direction of the Cabinet of Berlin.

KING OF POLAND.

Particulars of the abdication of the throne of Poland by STANISLAUS.

On the day of St. Catharine, Repping went to the King and presented to him several papers which had been sent to him from Petersburg, as the act of his abdication, a relinquishment of his pretensions to the throne, &c. which Stanislaus signed without resistance, in the morning, and which Repping immediately published throughout the city.—After this the unfortunate King published, at dinner, his attachment to his former mistress Oradbowaka, declared that he had espoused her seven years ago; and legitimated all the children which he had by her, and settled on them the wrecks of his fortune.

Then, his eyes streaming with tears, he took leave, with a constancy truly royal, of the faithful servants of his former state, which produced a truly affecting scene. This was ended by a ball, at which Repping entreating his pride, himself presented to the committee, this king dethroned by the stroke of a pen.—Such was the end of the reign of Stanislaus, than whom a man of brighter virtues, and a more enlightened mind, never filled a throne.

PORTSMOUTH, March 13.

A letter was received yesterday morning from an officer at Jersey, saying, the inhabitants of that place would not allow upwards of two hundred French Emigrants to land there, who sailed from Portsmouth about a fortnight since. Official accounts have been sent over, and they remain on board the transports off Jersey till further orders.

PARIS, February 4.

A letter from General Bonnet, at Perpignan states, that the Spanish government has enjoined the French emigrants not to approach nearer to the frontiers than 30 leagues, nor to the sea-ports than 15.

A transport with 250 soldiers, one colonel, and 12 officers on board, being one of the convoy destined by Pitt, for America, but forced by contrary winds to return to England. This prize is carried into Havre.

The squadron of frigates under the command of captain Montefome, has just sailed from this harbour upon another cruise; it has lately taken four considerable prizes; and a Portuguese, of 300 tons, laden with fruit and oil, is at Moulais.

Court of Hymen.

MARRIED

On Saturday the 16th inst. at Goshen, (Orange County) by the Rev. Mr. Ker, Mr. WILLIAM MAURICE THOMSON, to Miss SALLY GALE, both of that place.

On Saturday evening the 23d inst. at Blooming-Grove, (Orange County) by the Rev. Mr. Bradner, Mr. ELLIOT HOPKINS, Printer, of Newton, to Miss JULIA HOWELL, of Goshen.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Foster, Mr. WILLIAM HULSHART, to Miss POLLY HERNET, both of this city.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MUSEUM.

Who expect to remove on the first of May, are desired to call at this Office, and leave the name of the Street, and number of the House they intend to occupy for the year ensuing.

T H E A T R E.

Madame GARDIE's BENEFIT.

On TUESDAY EVENING, will be presented,

A celebrated Comedy, called,

Every one has his Fault.

Capt. Irwin,	Mr. Hodgkinson,
Sir Robert Ramble,	Mr. Jefferson,
Lord Norland,	Mr. King,
Solus,	Mr. Prigmore,
Placid,	Mr. Hallam,
Edward,	Miss Harding,
Hammond,	Mr. Munto,
Porter,	Mr. Roberts,
John,	Mr. McKenzie,
Footman,	Mr. Durang,
And, Harmony!	Mr. Johnson,
Miss Woodburn,	Mrs. Hallam,
Mrs. Placid,	Mrs. Tyler,
Miss Spinster,	Mrs. Brett,
And, Harmony,	Mrs. Melmoth.

To which will be added,

A new grand musical and Military Fantomime,

Under the Direction of Mons. Francisquy, called, *The*

AMERICAN HEROINE.

In the course of the Fantomime there will be

A COMBAT with the SWORD and the CLUB,

By Messrs. Hodgkinson, Francisquy, and Mde Gardie.

In act 3d, a new Indian Dance.

VIVAT REPUBLICA.

WITNEY WEST,
Comb Manufactory,

No. 432, Pearl-street,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public in general, that he Makes and Sells all kinds of Horn, Ivory, and Turtle-shell Combs, of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders from the Country or City, left at No. 432, Pearl-street, or at the Manufactory, in Harman-street, will be duly attended to, Cash given for Cow and Ox Horns, Ivory and Tortoise shells.

N. B. Any person wanting particular Combs, may have them by applying as above.

April 28, 1796.

09—tf.

Laces and Edgings.

JUST received, as Elegant an Assortment of White Laces and Edgings, as ever has been exposed for sale in this city; likewise Ribbons of the newest fashion, Silk Hosiery of all kinds, both French and English, with a variety of other Dry Goods, Wholesale and Retail, as usual, at No. 112, Pearl-street, late Hanover-square.

JACOB WILKINS, Jun.

New-York, April 30, 1796.

9 tf

Wants Employ,

A Person, capable of assisting in a wholesale Grocery or Dry Goods store, and understands keeping common accounts. For further particulars enquire of the Printer

April 30.

09—

Court of Apollo.

THE GREAT REPUBLIC:
OR, THE LAND OF LOVE AND LIBERTY.
TUNE "RULE BRITANNIA."

HAIL! Great Republic of the world,
The Rising Empire of the West;
Where fam'd Columbus, with mighty mind inspir'd,
Gave tortur'd Europe scenes of rest.

CHORUS.

Be thou forever, forever great and Free,
The Land of Love and Liberty.

Beneath thy spreading mantling vine,
Beside thy flow'ry groves and springs;
And on thy lofty, thy lofty mountain's brow,
May all thy sons and fair ones sing.

Chorus, &c.

From thee may rudest Nations learn,
To prize the cause thy sons began;
From thee may future, may future tyrants know,
That Sacred are the Rights of Man.

Chorus, &c.

From thee may hated discord fly,
With all her dark, her gloomy train;
And o'er thy fertile, thy fertile wide domain,
May everlasting friendship reign.

Chorus, &c.

Of thee may rising infancy,
The pleasing wondrous story tell;
And patriot sages in venerable mood,
Instruct the world to govern well.

Chorus, &c.

Ye Guardian Angels watch around,
From harms protect the new-born state;
And all ye friendly, ye friendly Nations join
And thus salute the Child of Fate.

Be thou forever, forever great and free,
The land of Love and Liberty.

Universal Red Ointment,

MADE and prepared by Mrs. M'CORMIC, who is the
only proprietor of the original receipt. This Ointment
is remarkable for its excellencies in all kinds of fresh
wounds, bruises, scalds, burns, sore or gill'd heels, and
even for sore eyes, it being of so innocent a composition
as to be used at all times of the year without any kind of
danger.

The variety of cures that have been performed with this
ointment, can be attested to by many of the most respectable
inhabitants of this city.

It is recommended to all families, and particularly to mas-
ters of vessels, as it retains its virtues in all climates.

To be sold at this Printing Office, and No. 74, James-
Street, New-York.

N. B. This Ointment is in boxes at 4s.--3s and as each
Great allowance will be made to those who purchase by
the quantity. Jan. 9 93--tf.

SARAH LEACH,

Mantua Maker from London,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of this City, and
particularly her friends, that she has removed to No.
29, Vanderwater-street, near the corner of Pearl-street,
where she will thankfully receive any commands in the
line of her business, and flatters herself that she will meet
the future custom and approbation of her employers.
Nov. 14, 1795. 83--tf.

THE subscriber, intending shortly to decline the Dry Good
business, will dispose of his present stock, consisting
of a general assortment of Dry Goods, at prime cost; the
principal part of which having been purchased at auction,
enables him to sell them considerably below the usual pri-
ces.
WILLIAM CAVERLY,
No. 102, William-Street.

To let, from the 1st of May next, the Store and Cellar,
No. 84, Pearl-street, at present occupied by Messrs. Rut-
gers, Seaman, and Ogden, apply as above. or at No. 126,
Pearl street, opposite the New-York Bank.
February 10, 99--tf.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Lot of Ground

SITUATE in Bodlow-street, the street running even with
Bancker-street, in the Seventh Ward of this city, dis-
tinguished by Lot No. 374, lying directly back of the
yard where the Frigate is now building, four lots east of
the corner of George-street, and a few lots west of Jacob
Carpenter's, on the east side of the way: It is but a small
distance from the river, in a pleasant situation; it is 25 feet
front and rear, and 108 feet deep. For terms apply to
JOHN PESHINE, No. 249, Water-street, next door to
the corner of Peck-slip.

April 9.

6--tf.

WALTER TOWNSEND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends
opening School the 9th of May next, at No. 10, Peck-
slip, where will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic,
Book-keeping, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation,
English Grammar, &c. together with the Latin, Greek,
French, Spanish and Italian Languages. As the room is
 commodious; himself long experienced; and the person,
whom he has employed to teach the languages, eminently
skilled therein, he flatters himself he shall not fail of the
patronage of the public.

He also informs those Gentlemen and Ladies who can-
not attend at the usual hours, that he shall open a
Morning and Evening School, where will be taught all the
forementioned branches, Reading only excepted.

New-York, April 2, 1796.

5--t

S. LOYD, respectfully informs her friends and the pub-
lic, that she continues to carry on the **STAY MAN-
TUA MAKING, and MILLINARY BUSINESS,** as usual,
at No. 30, Vesey-street, where she hopes for the con-
tinuance of those favors which it will be her constant en-
deavors to deserve.

One or two Apprentices, are wanted to the above
business. April 9. 17

**MANTUA-MAKING, MILLINARY, and CLEAR-
STARCHING**—Likewise, Gentlemen's and Ladies'
Linen Made in the Neatest Manner, at No. 39,
Ferry-Street.

Thomas Seaman, Tailor.

No. 1, Peck-Slip.

WITH gratitude informs his Friends and the Public
in general, that he has received by the latest arrivals,
a general assortment of the most fashionable Goods suit-
able to the season, which he will sell on the most reasonable
terms, and hopes from the variety of articles and his exer-
tions to please, to accommodate every demand.

Two or three journeymen wanted,
April 9. 6--tf.

Elegant Laces and Edgings.

A Beautiful assortment of white Laces and Edgings,
damask and plain table linen, from three to ten quar-
ters wide, superior in patterns and quality to any in this
city. Likewise a large assortment of coarse and fine mus-
lin, and a few elegant 4-4 and 5-4 silk shawls. Also, every
other article in the Dry Good Line wholesale and retail,
by
GEO. R. HENDRICKSON
No. 79, Maiden-Lane,
Formerly occupied by Mr. John Kingland.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following Printing Types, &c. may be purchased
cheap for cash, viz. a Font of English, (nearly new),
2s. 3d. 150 lbs. Pica, (not half worn), 1s 9d. 170 lbs.
Long Primer, (half worn), 1s 6d. 250 lbs. Great Primer,
1s 7d. 100 lbs. With a number of useful articles in a Print-
ing-Office. Enquire of the Printer, 07--tf.

Mrs. S. Sparhawk, Miliner,

From London, has removed from the shop, No. 39,
Maiden-lane, to No. 133, William-street.

AND takes this method to inform her friends and the
public that she has received in some of the latest vessels
from London. Drests and half drest caps, bonnets, hats,
&c. straw wreaths and sprigs, feathers, beads, &c. Ele-
gant rich silk gauze for dresses, some fashions, and a variety
of ribbons, black lustring and satin, blue Coventry mark-
ing thread, a few London dolls, glove springs, sandal-
patterns, &c.
New-York, Dec. 19, 1795. 90--tf.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS William Jones Cecil, of the county of
Ontario in the state of New-York, farmer, being
indebted to Jacob Watson of the city of New-York, in the
state of New-York merchant, by bond, bearing date the third
day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hun-
dred and ninety four, in the penal sum of fourteen hun-
dred pounds, current money of the state of New-York.
Conditioned for the payment of the sum of seven hundred
pounds like money, on or before the first day of November
next ensuing the day of the date of the said bond or obli-
gation. **AND WHEREAS** the said William Jones Cecil
did, by indenture bearing date the same day and year a-
foresaid, to secure the payment thereof, mortgage to the
said Jacob Watson, ALL those four certain pieces, parcels,
or quarter lots of land herein after described, situate, ly-
ing and being in the late county of Tryon; thereafter in
the county of Montgomery, and now the counties of Mont-
gomery and Herkemer, or partly in both, and in the state
of New-York; and being part and parcel of a tract on the
north side of the Mohawk River, now known and distin-
guished by the name of Jersey Field, heretofore granted
by letters patent under the great seal of the late province,
(now state of New-York) dated the twelfth day of April
in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and
seventy, unto Henry Glen and Alexander Campbell, and
ninety two other persons, which said tract is thus described:
Beginning at a white pine tree standing on the west side of
a creek commonly called and known by the name of Te-
caisharanda or Canada creek, which said pine tree was
formerly marked with a blaze and three notches, and a
hand holding an arrow, and with the figures 1754; for the
north east corner of a tract of land surveyed for Sir William
Johnson, in the year one thousand seven hundred and sixty
four, by Isaac Vrooman. And this tract runs from the
said pine tree north seventy four degrees, east seven hun-
dred and eight chains, then north fifty eight degrees, west
one thousand eight hundred and forty seven chains to one
other brook commonly called and known by the name of
Theigo or Canada creek, then down the stream thereof as
it runs, including one half of the said brook, to the rear
line, or notherly bounds of the said tract surveyed for Sir
William Johnson, then along the said rear line or notherly
bounds, south fifty eight degrees east, one thousand eight
hundred and forty seven chains to the aforesaid pine tree
where this tract first began, containing ninety four thou-
sand acres of land, and the usual allowance for high ways;
which said pieces, parcels or quarter lots of land intended
to be hereby granted are known and distinguished in the
deed of partition of the lots of the said patent, made and
executed by and between the proprietors of the said tract,
on the seventeenth day of November in the year of our
Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy three, and
also on the map or chart annexed to the said partition deed.
(which said partition deed and map thereto annexed are
duly recorded in the county of Tryon, liber A. fol. 100,
101, 102, 103; continued as far as 127) by the numbers
thirteen, twenty seven, eighty two, and eighty four, where-
of a moiety or half part of each of the said lots was by the
said partition deed, conveyed and set apart for and to the
said Henry Glen, and whereof it is intended by these pre-
sents to convey and grant as follows, that is to say, the
south-east quarter or fourth part of the said lot, number
thirteen, containing two hundred and sixty two acres and
one half acre, strict measure. The south-west quarter or
fourth part of the said lot number eighty-four, containing
two hundred and sixty two acres and one half acre of like
measure. The north-east quarter or fourth part of the said
lot number eighty two, containing two hundred and sixty
two acres and one half acre of like measure. And the
north-east quarter or fourth part of the said lot number
twenty seven, containing two hundred and sixty two acres
and one half of like measure. The said four quarter lots
containing together the full quantity of one thousand and
fifty acres of land, strict measure, together with all and
singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto be-
longing or in any way appertaining. **AND, WHEREAS**
the condition of said bond not having been performed, Notice
is therefore hereby given, to all whom it may concern,
that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage
and pursuant to the act in such case made and provided,
the said above described premises will be sold by public
auction, at the Tontine Coffee House, in the city of New-
York, on the first day of November, next ensuing the day
hereof, at twelve o'clock of the said day. Dated the sixth
day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and
ninety six. **JACOB WATSON.**
April 9, 1796. 96--6m